

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE PRESIDENTIAL MANAGEMENT ALUMNI GROUP

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 20th anniversary of the Presidential Management Intern Program [PMI]. On August 25, 1977, by Executive order, President Jimmy Carter introduced and implemented this effective and constructive program, to encourage the best and brightest into public service.

Mr. Speaker, the Presidential Management Intern Programs have a mission to help build the character and credentials of our citizens. The Presidential Management Intern Program's goal is to "Attract to Federal service men and women of exceptional management potential who have received special training in planning and managing public programs and policies."

Although the requirements are strenuous, the lessons learned through this program compel individuals to reach beyond themselves and touch the lives of others. The selection process requires the recipients to have pursued a course of study oriented toward public management at a graduate level. The final selection of interns is made by the head of the government, agency, or component within the Executive Office of the President in which the intern is to be employed. No more than 500 interns can be actively engaged at one time. However, interns who display exceptional aptitude and attitude may be granted competitive Civil Service status.

Mr. Speaker, what is impressive is that over 3,500 individuals have served as Presidential management interns. Even more astounding is that nearly 50 percent remain employed with the Federal Government today. It has been said "That the apple doesn't fall far from the tree." The truth to this quote is that the Presidential Management Intern Program is rooted in wholesome, educational opportunities. This program has promoted and produced opened doors for thousands of ambitious and bright individuals who may have never witnessed the privilege of public service. Today, Presidential management interns are active in all three branches of Government, ranging from the House of Representatives to the White House.

Mr. Speaker, it is programs like PMI which enhance, encourage, and empower the full potential embedded in the lives of people like these.

When we labor in the life of another our hours are never spent in vain but valiantly invested in tomorrow's leaders.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, please join with me in wishing the Presidential Management Intern Program continued success and congratulations on their two decades of helping young leaders reach their fullest potential.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 28, Tuesday, July 29, and Wednesday, July 30, I appreciated being granted excused absences due to a death in my family. Due to that absence, I missed several rollcall votes.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on Monday, July 28, I would have voted in the following manner on H.R. 2209, the fiscal year 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 335, on making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes;

Nay on rollcall vote No. 334, on a motion to recommit with instructions;

Aye on rollcall vote No. 333, on agreeing to the Klug amendment to reduce the number of full-time personnel in the Government Printing Office by 10 percent;

Nay on rollcall vote No. 332, on agreeing to the Fazio amendment to reduce the funds appropriated in the bill for the Joint Tax Committee by \$238,000, maintaining the current funding level for the committee.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on Tuesday, July 29, I would have voted:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 340, on Mr. JONES' motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1348, the Expanded War Crimes Act, amending United States Code, title 18, relating to war crimes.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 339, on Mr. BARCIA's motion to suspend the rules and agree to House Concurrent Resolution 75, expressing the sense of Congress regarding States' efforts against repeat criminals; that States should work more aggressively to attack the problem of violent crimes committed by repeat offenders and criminals serving abbreviated sentences.

Also on Tuesday, July 29, I would have voted in the following manner on H.R. 2266, the fiscal year 1998 Department of Defense Appropriations Act:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 338, on making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

Nay on rollcall vote No. 337, on agreeing to the amendment to reduce the overall amount of funds appropriated in the bill by \$4.3 billion.

Nay on rollcall vote No. 336, on agreeing to the Obey amendment to eliminate the \$331 million appropriation in the bill to begin advanced procurement of an additional 9 B-2 bombers; and transferring the funds to other procurement accounts, the Army Breast Cancer Research Program and applying the balance to deficit reduction.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on Wednesday, July 30, I would have voted:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 348, on House Concurrent Resolution 133, on agreeing to the

resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the terrorist bombing in the Jerusalem market on July 30, 1997.

Nay on rollcall vote No. 347, H.R. 2159, on agreeing to the Paul amendment to strike all the funds in title I of the bill which essentially eliminates all funding for export and investment assistance.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 345, H.R. 2015, the Balanced Budget Act Conference Report, on agreeing to the conference report providing for reconciliation pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (c) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 343, House Resolution 202, on ordering the previous question; waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2015) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (c) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 342, on House Resolution 201, on agreeing to the resolution waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 341, on House Resolution 201, on ordering the previous waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ACID DEPOSITION CONTROL ACT OF 1997

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to fight acid rain and air pollution. This legislation will build on the Clean Air Act and the provisions dealing with the pollutants most responsible for acid rain. I am pleased to have the support of Congressman JOHN MCHUGH in this legislation as well as Senator D'AMATO and Senator MOYNIHAN who will be introducing the identical legislation in the Senate.

Although we've made tremendous progress in cutting down on pollution through the original Clean Air Act, it hasn't been enough in cutting the pollution responsible for acid rain and excessive air contamination we suffer from in New York. The forests and waterways of the Hudson Valley and the Adirondacks have become a dumping ground for this pollution and will be destroyed if we don't do something to stop it. As an outdoorsman and life-long resident of this beautiful region, I'm not going to stand by and watch our area be destroyed.

This legislation, entitled the Acid Deposition Control Act of 1997, focuses on further reductions in the emissions of nitrogen oxide [NO_x] and sulfur dioxide [SO₂], the two primary components of acid rain. Sulfur dioxide emissions

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